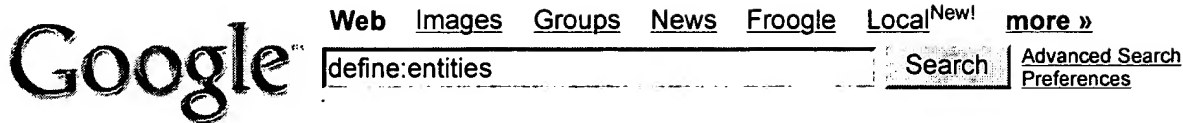


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Web

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Definitions of **entities** on the Web:

- Some of the nations, dependent areas, areas of special sovereignty, and governments included in this publication are not independent, and others are not officially recognized by the US Government. "Nation" refers to a people politically organized into a sovereign state with a definite territory. "Dependent area" refers to a broad category of political entities that are associated in some way with a nation. ...
www.dlhoffman.com/publiclibrary/factbook96/wfb-note.htm
- Describe character sets and other data associated with a DTD. May be unique to a specific DTD or public, that is, associated with more than one DTD.
memory.loc.gov/ammem/techdocs/repository/gengloss.html
- are codes in HTML that start with the ampersand '&' and end with a semicolon. They are used to indicate some foreign characters and to indicate characters that are used as part of HTML itself. For example, © is the entity for the copyright symbol, ©
cpmcnet.columbia.edu/computers/html/allp0001.html
- references a list of entity references, employing syntax separated by blank spaces.
www.jqjacobs.net/web/xml/xml_dtd.html
- things that exist as particular and discrete units (eg persons, organisations)
www.ideels.uni-bremen.de/glossary.html
- In HTML, characters that are specified by special sequences inside an ampersand and a semi-colon, such as " = quotation mark and © = copyright symbol. Special Unicode entities use ampersand and a hash-mark/pound sign, such as &#nnnn; = nnnn.
www.openinternetlexicon.com/Glossary/GlobalGlossary.html
- Entities may be registered for GST if they are carrying on as an enterprise. An entity refers to an individual, a body corporate, a corporation sole, a body politic, a partnership, any other unincorporated association or body of persons, a trust or a superannuation fund.
www.national.com.au/Personal_Finance/0,,1118,00.html
- An entity typically represents either a single data channel (eg an electrode) or a set of entries of a basic data type (eg comments) (event, analog, segment, and neural event).
neuroshare.sourceforge.net/API-Documentation/NeuroshareGlossary.htm
- Think of entities as variables that can be used to define common text. You can then use the entity anywhere you would normally use the text. There are two types of entity. You're probably familiar with general entities. These are prefixed with '&' and can be used in marked up documents. Parameter entities are prefixed with '%' and can only be used in a DTD.
www.nothing-going-on.demon.co.uk/SGML/DTDs/defs.html

- Letters, numerals, characters, and other symbols that can be represented in HTML. In addition to the standard alphabet and numerals, one can use codes for entities such as &, <, >, ¢, §, ©, ®, □, ∇, ≈, most of the letters used in other Latin-based languages, and even ♥. See the W3C's chapter on entities and listing of codes for them.
curry.edschool.virginia.edu/go/www_uses/demos/glossary.html

- are the elements that form part of a system.
www.orcero.org/irbis/md/node3.html

- ★ • are people, places, or things about which we want to collect, store, and maintain information.
www.wiley.co.uk/college/turban/glossary.html

- ★ • An entity is something that has a distinct, separate existence, though it need not be a material existence. In particular, abstractions and legal fictions are usually regarded as entities. In general, there is also no presumption that an entity is animate.
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entities

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